Landscape planning

- CARPE focus is on large landscapes
  - Not just protected areas
  - Variety of land uses
  - In countries with little or no land tenure systems
  - Most land use decided locally with little if any planning

- Clear need to develop agreed land use plans with communities and Government administration
For all 12 CARPE LS (Gabon, Congo, DRC)

- PA management plans
- Zoning wider land use
- Community LU plans
  - Community governance structures
  - Transfer of management responsibility to communities
  - Increased capacity for NRM
  - Usufruct land tenure
Close involvement of local communities

- Participatory mapping
- Women and men surveyed separately with female leader for women’s group
- Ensure that indigenous peoples are also given fair hearing by being interviewed separately too
Strong focus on mammal species

• Much of the planning in Congo Basin has been around large mammals
  • Hunted heavily with declining populations
  • Need large landscapes to maintain viable populations
  • Slow to reproduce so most affected by people
Need for good Biodiversity Data

- In eastern Landscapes we have surveyed many taxa and focused on the conservation of endemic and threatened vertebrates and plants
- Biodiversity surveys have led to niche modeling of 195 species of conservation value in region

Willard’s Horseshoe bat, a new species discovered in the Albertine Rift

A.Plumptre/WCS
Niche modeling used to plan new protected areas

- Planning of new protected areas in Landscape was importantly influenced by niche models.
  - Itombwe reserve: a case example where initial planning had been good for large mammals but not for small mammals and plants.
    - 20 species to be conserved in Itombwe were not predicted in initial reserve.
Conservation planning tools being used to identify critical areas in landscape connectivity

- WCS using conservation planning tools to identify critical sites outside protected areas in Landscapes 10 and 12
- Marxan analyses indicate most species can be conserved in protected areas but some critical sites outside protected areas in potential corridors
- Only one species doesn’t have part of its range in any protected area if Itombwe and Kabobo protected
Factoring in Climate change Impacts

- Planning for the potential impacts of climate change
- Niche modeling under future climate change scenarios
- Predictions that on average the endemic and threatened species will lose 65% of their current ranges by 2080
- Montane areas are particularly critical in the two eastern landscapes
- 3% of species predicted to go extinct with climate change by 2080
Non-Carpe Partners

Rainforest Foundation
AfriCapacity
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Thank You.

Learn more about WCS and the World Parks Congress.

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